Meekly Summary Daily Bulletin

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HONOLULU, H. I., OCTOBER 22, 1888.

leges are conceded by that treaty;

B4 PER ANNUM.

THE DAILY BULLETIN

Weekly Summary

SUBSCRIPTION :

ADVERTISING RATES:						
Space	1 w	1 m	2 m	8 m	6 m	1 yr
1 inch	1 00 1 50 2 00	2 00 3 00 4 00	3 00 4 50 6 00	4 00 6 00 7 50	6 00 9 00 10 50	10 00 12 00 15 00

Island (per annum) \$4 00 Foreign (per annum) \$5 00

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

POSITIVELY ARCTIC.

It turns out that the tin signs, which are said to be quite up to the taste of the BULLETIN, and which are so offensive to the "Advertiser," were actually stuck on to the telephone poles by the "Advertiser" people themselves. In the face of this fact, our consistent contemporary's threat about the telephone company's franchise being taken away, is, quoting from its own columns, "more than cool, it is positively arctic." That caricaturing sheet which our friend longs for will probably represent him perched in a ridiculous position on an ice-berg.

SPIRIT AND PURPORT.

The "Advertiser," after the usual lapse of two or three days, complains of the Bulletin having perverted "the spirit and purport" of its remarks about "thoughtless and evil disposed people." We are sorry for it; that is, for the perversion: had no intention of doing anything of the kind. But really what was "the spirit and purport," if not to brand as thoughtless and evil-disposed" those who do not chime in with the "Advertiser?" What is "the spirit and purport" of the following from our contemporary? "The day when any one with an education could be pitchforked into the position of a teacher has long gone by in all those countries, with the exception of England which still considers that a mere university education fits a man for a teacher in the great public schools. But for its schools for the masses England demands specially trained teachers." A fear of perverting the "spirit and purport" precludes the BULLETIN from attempting to offer any comments at present. What is meant by the "great public schools," and what is meant by "schools for the masses?" The "schools for the masses" are not the "great public schools," and the great public schools are not for the masses. This looks like a contradiction. But that cannot be, for it is not possible that such a thing should happen in the editorial columns of the "Advertiser!" The "spirit" and the "purport" must be something else; but what, is not apparent.

MIS-PLACED HYDRANTS.

The new hydrants for use by the fire brigade in case of fire are considered by firemen to be vastly superior to the old method of procuring water from the mains by means of openings in the ground, and for that reason are being adopted here as rapidly as convenient. Quite a number of them may be seen placed around in different parts of the town. For the most part care has been taken to locate them where they will be the least obstruction to travel and the least inconvenience to the general public. Although this cannot be said in regard to two of these hydrants recently erected on Alakea street, between Hotel street and the entrance to the British Club. They are placed right on the side walk, where they constitute a dangerous obstruction to pedestrians, particularly in the dark. Why could they not have been placed out of the way of travel? Then there is another in front of Mr. A. J. Cartwright's residence, on Bere tania street, which unnecessarily increases the previously superabun-

dant obstructions in that neighborhood-unnecessarily, because Mr. Cartwright would gladly have given a little curve in his lot for the hydrant, where it would have been out of everybody's way, and equally convenient for the firemen in case of fire. Perhaps it is not always possible to place hydrants where they can be easily used in time of need, and at the same time not be any kind of inconvenience to the general public ordinarily. But it seems that it might have been done in the instances above referred to: then why has it not been done?

H. R. H. PRINCESS KAIULANI.

To-day is the thirteenth birthday anniversary of Princess Kaiulani, and the occasion is being celebrated by a reception at the residence of which he represents is capable by the Princess's father, Hon, A. S. Cleghorn, Waikiki, between the hours of 2 and 6 this afternoon. Up to the time of our going to press, many prominent ladies and gentlemen have called to tender their respects and congratulations, and the stream of callers continues to flow and thicken. Princess Kaiulani is a member of the Royal Family, directly in the line of succession, and being first after the Heir Apparent; therefore, the interest of the nation is directed towards her as its hope and future head. May the young Princess live long and be a blessing to the nation and the country, is the sincere wish of every true

HAWAIIAN TOBACCO.

It may be remembered by some of our readers that the BULLETIN, some quality of Hawaiian-grown tobacco thoroughly tested by experts. Mr. Graenhalgh took with him a sample to New York, where it was examined and tested by persons skilled in that kind of thing. Their report is very satisfactory, and gives strong encouragement to hope that tobacco culture may become a prominent and profitable industry on these islands. It is well known to every resident in this country that tobacco grows luxuriantly almost anywhere on the group; but it contains a large amount of nitre or something else which has prevented it becoming popular, otherwise than among the natives, for smoking purposes; and no one here, so far as our information goes, has ever succeeded in discovering any means of extracting the objectionable ingredient while retaining the good qualities. It appears that the New York tobacco experts experienced no difficulty whatever, but accomplished the desired result to their entire satisfaction by some process of sweating.

The "Tobacco Leaf," a paper published in New York, and the organ of the tobacco trade of the United States, in its issue of September 26th devotes an article to the sample of Hawaiian tobacco submitted by Mr. Graenhalgh, which needs no explanation. Following is likewise authorised to travel, for the article in full:

"From Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Mr. W. H. Graenhalgh, editor, stationer and merchant, this week brought to us for our, and through us, New York leaf tobacco dealers' inspection, a sample of tobacco grown this year on one of the farms belonging to King Kalakaua, who is now in the fourteenth year of his reign, and whom all people in this and other countries recognize as an enlightened, enterprising and progressive monarch. The parcel was a welcome token of the continued to protection, and that so long as friendship of his Majesty, King Kalakaua, and his accomplished envoy, Mr. Graenhalgh, both of whom are they shall not be persecuted nor inreaders and patrons of the "Tobacco | terfered with. Finally, Article XII Leaf."

"The tebacco submitted to us was in this instance in a crude condition; it was almost as Naturemade it, but Nature had done her work very well. It was bound in hands by strips of bass, had good color and aroma, but was coarse in grain and texture, and ably, and without exaction on either was, therefore, unfitted for cigar | side." leaf. The veins and stems were un-

ment the tobacco seemed suitable only for pipes. Our view on this subject was concurred in by leading leaf tobacco merchants, to whom we showed specimens of the leaf. When we asked experts where they supposed the tobacco was grown, they, one and all, confessed inability to decide, which was not to be wondered at.

"Mr. Graenhalgh assured us that this sample of tobacco represented two tons of tobacco grown on two and a half acres of ground at "Kalakaua's Plantation," North Kona, Hawaii, which indicates a fertile soil; and in return, we here assure him, as we did when talking with him, that excellent smoking tobacco can be made of those two tons of leaf. We also add, that the locality both soil and climate of yielding tobacco fit for all commercial purposes. What seems to be wanted to insure succest in tobacco cultivation there is more knowledge respecting the proper methods of growing and curing this staple article. Three crops per annum, it appears, can be grown in that favored land, the temperature seldom declining below 65 degrees."

PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Not only has the question of Chisese immigration been of late vigorously discussed in all English-speaking countries where Chinamen have established themselves, but in China itself the question has been agitated. Papers in the English language published in Shanghai have given contime ago, referred to a project of siderable space to this subject. These Mr. W. H. Graenhalgh's to have the papers deal principally with the aspect of the question presented in Australia.

> It is contended by the Shanghai 'Mercury" that China and the Chinese have no occasion to find fault with anything that Australia has done or talked of doing in the way of restriction, considering that the most stringent measures proposed are vastly more liberal than those to which the Australian or any other foreigner is subject in China, away from the treaty ports. The "Mercury" of July 24 shows what are the actual privileges of the British subject in China. It says the Treaty of Tientsin had for its object the opening of China to British, and as a consequence to foreign trade. Did it have the object, or, if it had the object, did it have the effect of throwing open China to foreign residence? The clauses in the treaty doubtless seem wide, but use has narrowed them down to very restricted limits indeed. By that treaty certain ports specified were opened to British subjects, who were allowed thereat the same privileges, advantages and immunities as were enjoyed in the older ports, including the right of residence, of buying, or renting houses, of leasing land therein and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries. British subjects are their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior under passports which have to be issued by their consuls and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports must be exhibited whenever demanded, and so far proteet the bearer that "no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons. or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage and merchandise." A special clause provides that British subjects professing or teaching the Christian religion shall be entitled they peaceably pursue their calling and do not offend against the law recites: "British subjects, whether at the ports or other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals or burial

Thus it would appear to the casual commonly large, and in our judg- reader that rather extensive privi- leaving the port of Ichang.

grounds, shall make their agreement

for the land they require at the rates

prevailing among the people, equit-

but the "Mercury" proceeds to show that the interpretation adopted by the British Government from the beginning was that the right of residence generally was not conceded, and that the other places were intended merely to apply to the immediate outskirts of the ports. To such an extreme has this view been carried that deeds for land are refused to foreigners resident at Shanghai in the Ponshan district, although the boundary of that department comes within a few hundred yards of the foreign Settlement. The same thing happens at all the ports. At Chinkiang natives have been repeatedly punished as criminals for attempting to sell land on the hill sites in the immediate vicinity of the port, the land being only needed as a health resort to escape the miasma of the plains. At other ports similar means have been adopted and in all cases the right of residence away from the ports has been refused, except in the single case of missionaries under the special clause. Even at the ports themselves where British subjects are permitted to rent land in perpetuity they do so on terms which practically forbid them holding it except for purposes of residence or as town lots. The ordinary land tax payable by Chinese tenants in the fertile lands about Shanghai amounts to about 250 cash per more per annum. Foreign renters are charged at the rate of 1,500, which, even at the present reduced rate of exchange, amounts to no less a sum than 27s an acre, besides having to buy the land in the first instance. Its effect is effectually to prevent the spread of the foreigner into the interior, and to place him at so great a disadvantage that competition with the native cultivator is out of the question. Merchants in Shanghai, with the objects of improving the quality of the silk exported, have on various occasion sought to estab-"conditioning" establishments in the producing districts for the purpose of drying the cocoons sufficiently to permit of their being sent to Shaughai for filature. Thei rapplications have been steadily refused, and one or two small establishments tacitly permitted for a time have been removed by express order. The same course has been adopted with regard to tea-firing establishments.

trader to be found in China outside the bare limits of the open ports. Even stricter exclusion, continues the "Mercury," from mining privileges than from residential rights prevails. No foreigner can own mine under any conditions. He is not even permitted to acquire a share in any mining company. Attempts have been made to engage foreigners as managers, but except in one instance, the K'aip'ing mines, they have always been run out, or reduced to insignificance. These remarks apply to rights not granted by express treaty and where the Chinese Government is free to act.

and the rule has been laid down that

although British merchants may,

under treaty, hire boats and other

conveyances, and with the protec-

tion of their passport may expose

and sell their goods, they are not

entitled to open establishments in

their own names, nor to permanently

rent or otherwise acquire premises

for the conduct of their business,

unless at the open ports. In other

words, as the conditions are impos-

sible, there is not a single foreign

According to the authority we are indebted to for the above, the Chinese Government is not over-scrupulous in the fulfilment of obligations deliberately assumed. England subof the opium duty and an entire change in the internal regulations regarding the drug on certain conditions. One of these was the opening of Chung king in Szechuen as a port of foreign entry. Although a steamer, built on the faith of this, to ascend the rapids below the town, has been waiting in Chinese waters for four months, on one pretext or another permission has been refused for her

From the foregoing it will be seen that the most exclusive proposition suggested with regard to the Chinese on these islands is liberal in comparison with the treatment of the foreigner in China.

A SUCCESTION. The 6th of November is the date for the departure of the S. S. Australia from San Francisco for Honolulu on her next trip. On the same day the United States will decide who is to be their next President. By the steamer leaving at the usual time she will be to early to bring the result. It has been suggested that a large proportion of Honolulu people would prefer the steamer coming a few hours or even a day late with the news of the election, to her arriving at the regular time without the news. We are all more or less interested in learning, as soon as possible after the contest has ended, who is victor-Cleveland or Harrison; and for that purpose would prefer the delay of the steamer. We understand that as far as the agents here, Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., are concerned there would be no objection, and as Mr. Irwin will leave for the Coast next Tuesday he may arrange in San Francisco for the delay of the Australia, as suggested.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

President Cleveland's message to Congress anent Chinese exclusion indicates that he calculates upon the co-operation of the Chinese Government in the enforcement of the American Exclusion Act. Following are the words of the message :-"The admitted and paramount right and duty of every Government

to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which retard its prosperity, or detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people, must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse. China herself has not dissented

from this doctrine, but has by the expression to which I have referred. led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part-in co-operation with us-as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE KINGDOM.

the Finance Department has pub-

lished the Statutory Statement of

the Receipts and Expenditures of

With commendable promptitude

the Kingdom for the quarter ending 30th Sept. last. There is nothing very striking in the statement. The revenue from various sources has been well maintained and the longlist of expenditures contains the usual items in the usual proportions along with a number of payments which had to be deferred till the Appropriation Act should be passed and do not therefore properly belong to the quarter under review. The amount paid out on the latter account is comparatively light as a number of the overdue accounts were pushed over into the current quarter. The Civil List and Permanent Settlements take \$10,103.00 : the Attorney-General's Department spent \$28,202.22; the Judiciary Department \$23,974.98, the Foreign Office expended \$4,201.36 on the management of the foreign affairs of the kingdom and \$12,242.44 on the King's guard and the Band; the Finance Department spent \$63,025. 73 of which \$22,000 went in a weak wilfull compromise of the scandalous "Madras claim;" the expenses of the Legislature during the quarter were \$19,380.98; the economical Board of Education got along with \$7,130.78; and the Interior Department drew on the Treasury for \$191,991.48 which includes the dismitted to a very serious modification | bursements of the Board of Health. These several expenditures give a total of \$359,852.94 which exceeds the revenue of the quarter by \$130,-238.40, but as there were \$204,-203.09 in the treasury on 30th June and the Postal Savings Bank Receipts amounted to \$70,573.32, there remained \$144,538.01 in the Treasury to be carried forward to the current quarter. The Revenue was principally derived from Customs Duties which amounted to \$133,-

sources were \$229,614 54 which may be deemed satisfactory considering that this is almost a blank quarter in the matter of Internal Taxes the whole sum derived from that source being \$1,441.75.

The first thing that must strike the mind of every one who examines this statement is the gross amount of quite unnecessary detail which is published. The whole affair makes more than two columns in the morning paper. A little more than half a column would give all the information the public needs or wants. We presume the Minister prides himself on adhering to what he deems the etter of the law which calls for a "detailed statement." Nevertheless he has used his discretion as to the point at which detail should stop. The letter of the law might be interpreted to demand the details of all such items as "Incidental," "General expenses of the Board of Health" and so forth as to which the public is centainly more curious than in regard to the salaries paid to the Judges, Police and District Justices and their clerks which require nearly half a column in which to set them forth. In the revenue account this love of detail is not so conspicuous. The receipts from the rents of Government lands, from land sales, from business and other licenses, and from sundry miscellaneous sources which are grouped under the convenient term, etc., are lumped together in one line. "Government realizations" is a phrase which may cover any sort of receipt if details are not furnished. The item "San Francisco Consul's Fees \$1,656.84" gives no clue to the period during which this collection was made which certainly could not

CORRESPONDENCE.

have been a whole quarter.

SALES WITHOUT BIDDERS.

EDITOR BULLETIN :- Can you inform me through the columns of the BULLETIN what the "Advertiser man means by the phrase "sales without bidders" which he uses in an editorial in last Saturday's issue. The phrase was used in reference to sales of land which had been made by the Government, but how the sales could have been effected "without bidders" passes the comprehen-ENQUIRER. sion of

IIt is hard to comprehend how a sale could be effected without a bidder, but we presume the "Advertiser" meant that there was no competition. The land had probably been advertised at an upset price, which price was a private bid, and there being no advance offered at auction, it was knocked down at that figure. We suppose this to be "the spirit and purport' of the "Advertiser's" remarks, but cannot say positively; it is only a guess .- Ep.]

BIBLE, PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS. EDITOR BULLETIN :- A correspondent in the "Gazette" states "that the Bible was banished from the public schools on the accession of A. Fornander, a Catholic, to the office of School Inspector, some twenty-five years ago," and the "Swede" in your columns seems to admit it as probable, but defends the act-if ever such an act was recorded in the annals of Hawaiian history-of his countryman on other grounds. Eight years' experience as a public shool teacher in this kingdom, enables me to deny the truth of the above statement, and emphatically to say that the Bible, as a religious or moral guide, has never been banished from our publie schools. And, if our public schools are becoming godless or Christless schools, it is not because Roman Catholic priests have planted their beels on the Bible, but bebecause teachers do not care to teach the pupils some of the great truths in the Bible. Any teacher could read and explain a little of the Bible now and then to his or her scholars, if he or she chooses to do so, without incurring the displeasure of the Board of Education. But if the 'Gazette's' correspondent meant that A. Fornander, the School Inspector (whom he wrongly calls a Catholie, apparently he never knew a Catholic never was appointed to a public office in those days,) stopped the public school teachers from using the Bible as a text book for reading, geography and history, he might be right. Any intelligent old

kamaaina will tell him that twenty- I

653.86. The total receipts from all five years ago it was easier for a camel to slip through the eye of a needle than to have a Catholic appointed to a public office. On this fact was founded a proverbial saying among native Hawaiians, and firmly believed in by many, even unto this day, that a man educated as a Catholic will never attain a high position in life, i. e. be appointed to a lucrative public office.

A PEDAGOGUE.
Maui, Oct. 11, 1888.

NEW METHOD OF ROAD MAKING AT HILO.

EDITOR BULLETIN: - What beautiful weather we are now and have for the past few months been enjoying! Such days with their calm, sunny, romantic and apple-green skies, as some novelist might express it, as those only, accustomed to long periods of storm and slush and mud can appreciate. As JAM in his inimitable schoolboy style would put it, the fine weather is indeed very fine. But however true and beautiful all this may be, we much better enjoy the prospect of finer streets and roads, which, under the intelligent direction of our emigrant road super-

visor, are now making. Though it might be considered presumptuous on my part, still I think it would not come amiss to advise that the same plan of road building be followed elsewhere as obtains here in Hilo district. The modus operandi is somewhat as follows: Cut grass (Hilo grass is used here, but probably other grasses will answer the purpose fully as well), spread it carefully along the street to the depth of 16 to 60 inches and then sprinkle lightly with sand, in the proportion of say one cart load to the 100 yards of

A street built on this principle, will, after a lapse of six months, present a surface both smooth and hard, with this additional advantage in its favor of being thoroughly manured and ready for the plow whenever the planter decides to put the same in cane, a thing which we are told will soon be done here.

I would respectfully invite all those who may be interested in the matter, to come and personally inspect the work now doing on Front. treet, which is being repaired in the above manner. Its advantages are manifold, and has but to be seen to be appreciated. A certain wag has even gone so far as to express the opinion, that the greatest benefit will accrue to the drunk. who, he says, can now with impunity, take a header from the saloons lofty porch into the grassy depths below without risk of breaking any bones.

The enly draw-back to this system is the danger of a conflagration by the grass catching fire when once it has become dry; but of course in those towns possessing as efficient a fire department as Hilo boasts, the risk is reduced to a minimum.

Had the authorities in Honolulu but pursued this methed of road making, I guarantee that ere this your beautiful city could have boasted the finest drives, superior even to Nickelson pavement and at a much less expense.

The Reform Government may mean well, but should hereafter exercise the utmost care in the choice of its road makers. What we require on the Islands are good practical men, and could all of the other districts possess a corps of road makers one half as attentive. intelligent and efficient as that of Hilo district, the complaints appearing from time to time in the Hono-

Iulu press would utterly cease. I could also earnestly advise the purchasing of a few broken down old mules to assist in the good work, which will answer every purpose and can be had of the plantations at a small advance over cost price. The Hilo Road Board should be congratulated on its recent purchase of two fine, young, fat mules, with long tails knotted at the ends, to prevent, as I am given to understand, their passing through the collars.

I chronicle but one mistake as having occurred here, viz.: the shipping to us of a stone crusher which has been left standing unused in a vacant lot for the past twelve months, exposed to all weathers, which signifies in a climate like ours, that it has become thoroughly rusty and unfit for fur-ther use. The Minister of the Interior's intentions were probably of the best, but he should remember that our supply of rock suitable for road making is quite limited, also that all former systems of road building were at the outset discarded by our Road Beard. What should have been sent to us was a Buckeye mower for cutting grass, as that is all that was needed.

N. O. JORING. Hilo, Oct. 10, 1888.